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PCT/SE99/00586

	International Application No.					
REQUEST	0 9 -04- 1999 International Filing Date					
The undersigned requests that the present	The Swedish Patent Office PCT International Application					
international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"					
, ,	Applicant's or agent's file reference (if desired) (12 characters maximum) 901					
Box No. I TITLE OF INVENTION						
PNEUMATICALLY DRIVEN LOUDSPEAKER						
Box No. II APPLICANT						
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for designation. The address must include postal code and name of caddress indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, coun	r a legal entity, full official country. The country of the ntry) of residence if no State X This person is also inventor.					
of residence is indicated below.)	Telephone No.					
/ Per-Arne\Wiberg	035–35488					
Stenhuggerivägen 45 \$\square\$302 40 HALMSTAD	Facsimile No.					
SWEDEN	Teleprinter No.					
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CT/SE92/00586 n 9 -04- 1999 Sheet No. . 2. . . . FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S) Continuation of Box No. III If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet should not be included in the request. Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.) This person is: applicant only Sarin, Sohan applicant and inventor Stationsgatan 2 B √-582 42 LINKÖPING inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.) SWEDEN State (that is, country) of residence: State (that is, country) of nationality: Sweden the States indicated in the Supplemental Box This person is applicant all designated all designated States except the United States of America only the United States of America for the purposes of: Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant 's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.) This person is: applicant only Holmgren, Joakim applicant and inventor Hejdegatan 52 B inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.) 582 43 LINKÖPING SWEDEY State (that is, country) of residence: State (that is, country) of nationality: Sweden Sweden the United States of America only the States indicated in the Supplemental Box all designated States except the United States of America This person is applicant all designated for the purposes of: Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State This person is: of residence is indicated below.) applicant only applicant and inventor inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.) State (that is, country) of residence: State (that is, country) of nationality: the States indicated in the United States all designated States except the United States of America This person is applicant all designated of America only the Supplemental Box States for the purposes of: Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant 's State (that is, country) of residence if no State This person is: of residence is indicated below.) applicant only applicant and inventor inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

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This person is applicant for the purposes of:

all designated states except the United States of America only the Supplemental Box

Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on another continuation sheet.





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The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):								
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	EA	Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT						
図	EP	DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB U	Jnited	l King	itzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, gdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, y other State which is a Contracting State of the European			
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Precautionary Designation Statement: In addition to the designations made above, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all other designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) indicated in the Supplemental Box as being excluded from the scope of this statement. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit. (Confirmation of a designation consists of the filing of a notice specifying that designation and the payment of the designation and confirmation fees. Confirmation must reach the receiving Office within the 15-month time limit.)

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	S	heet No4				
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of earlier application (day/month/year)	of earlier application	national application:	regional application:*			
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Box No. IX SIGNATURE	OF APPLICANT OR AGI	ENT	DWEGISH			
Next to each signature, indicate the na	me of the person signing and the	capacity in which the person sig	gns (if such capacity is not ob	vious from reading the request).		
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PNEUMATISKT DRIVEN HÖGTALARE

Tekniskt område

Föreliggande uppfinning hänför sig till en pneumatiskt driven högtalare omfattande åtminstone en kammare med högre tryck än omgivningen och minst en kammare med lägre tryck än omgivningen, samt en modulerbar öppning mellan resp kammare och omgivningen.

Bakgrund

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Pneumatiskt drivna högtalare är sedan tidigare kända. Dessa högtalare omfattar en kammare med övertryck samt ett flertal öppningar i kammarens ena vägg. Över dessa öppningar är en slid förskjutbar på så sätt att den i ett läge stänger öppningarna och i ett annat läge öppnar dem. Genom att på detta sätt föra sliden fram och tillbaka med en viss frekvens åstadkoms en ljudvåg med motsvarande frekvens genom det pulserande utsändandet av tryckluft genom öppningarna.

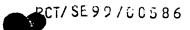
Pneumatiska högtalare har den fördelen gentemot andra kända högtalartyper att de ger en hög uteffekt samtidigt som de tar relativt lite utrymme i anspråk. Detta gör dem speciellt lämpliga för användning vid aktiv ljuddämpning osv.

En nackdel vid användning av elektro-pneumatiska högtalare är dock att de är kraftigt olinjära. Tidigare försök med linearisering avser enbart diskreta toner. Detta gör att linjära samband mellan elektrisk insignal och akustiskt våg över ett bredare spektrum, vilket är en nödvändig förutsättning för bredbandig dämpning vid system för aktiv ljuddämpning, hitintills inte varit möjligt att erhålla.

Bidragande orsaker till den kraftiga olineariteten vid den nämnda typen av känd pneumatisk högtalare är att övertrycket pressar sliden mot hållaren i vilken den är förskjutbar, vilket leder till friktion. Vidare uppvisar det intermittent utsända

luftflödet en synnerligen osymmetrisk vågkaraktäristik p g a olineariteten.







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Uppfinningens syfte

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Det är därför ett syfte med föreliggande uppfinning att tillhandahålla en mer linjär pneumatiskt driven högtalare, vilken är lättare att styra och vilken kan användas över ett större frekvensspektrum.

Detta syfte uppnås med en pneumatisk högtalare enligt de bifogade patentkraven.

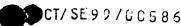
Sammanfattning av uppfinningen

Enligt en aspekt av uppfinningen avser denna en pneumatiskt driven högtalare som omfattar minst en kammare med högre tryck än omgivningen samt minst en kammare 10 med lägre tryck än omgivningen. Fortsättningsvis används begreppet kammare i ental, vilket dock ej utesluter att resp kammare kan vara uppdelad i flera samverkande kamrar. Kamrarna är var och en försedd med minst en modulerbar öppning mot omgivningen, varmed det är möjligt att växelvis öppna och stänga högtrycks- resp lågtryckskammaren mot omgivningen medelst ett ventilorgan, vilket som exempel 15 innebär att öppningen mot högtryckskammaren öppnas medan öppningen mot lågtryckskammaren stängs och vice versa. Denna modulering av öppningarna sker med valbar frekvens. På detta sätt kan högtalarens verkningsgrad och effekt ökas. Med omgivningen förstås i detta sammanhang den miljö i vilken högtalaren verkar, vilket vanligvis innebär att omgivningen utgör luftrummet runtomkring högtalaren, 20 varvid omgivningen har atmosfärstryck. Annat omgivningstryck är naturligtvis möjligt.

Enligt uppfinningsaspekten uppnås att luften omväxlande trycks ut respektive sugs tillbaka från högtalaren. På detta sätt sker en överlagring av en utblås-

ningskarakteristik och en, väsentligen inverterad insugningskarakteristik. Båda dessa kurvor är starkt olinjära, men genom överlagringen uppnås en större symmetri hos karakteristiken. Detta gör att högtalaren ger en mindre distorderad signal och därigenom blir lättare att styra jämfört med om bara en kammare med från omgivningen avvikande tryck utnyttjas.

Uppfinningen är speciellt lämpad för användning vid aktiv ljuddämpning på grund av dess höga uteffekt per vikt- resp ytenhet, samtidigt som den kan verka inom ett brett frekvensområde.



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Ytterligare fördelaktiga särdrag hos uppfinningen framgår av den följande beskrivningen och patentkraven. Ett antal olika varianter av utföranden beskrivs, där i huvudsak ventilorganets funktion varieras på ett antal olika sätt.

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Kort beskrivning av ritningarna

Uppfinningen skall nu i exemplifierande syfte beskrivas mer ingående, med hjälp av utföringsexempel och med hänvisning till de bifogade ritningarna, på vilka:

Fig 1a visar en schematisk tvärsnittsvy genom ett högtalarelement enligt ett utförande av föreliggande uppfinning;

Fig 1b visar ett högtalarelement såsom det i fig 1a, men med en alternativ drivmekanism;

Fig 2 visar en perspektivvy i genomskärning av en högtalare med flera högtalarelement enligt fig 1;

Fig 3 visar en schematisk högtalare enligt uppfinningen med variabla 15 riktningsegenskaper;

Fig 4 visar en del av en turbo-fläkt motor med högtalare enligt uppfinningen för aktiv ljuddämpning, visad delvis i genomskärning; och

Fig 5 visar ett alternativt utförande av uppfinningen, för användning vid aktiv ljuddämpning i ventilationskanaler.

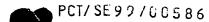
Fig 6a - 6 c visar schematiska tvärsnittsvyer av en högtalare med roterande ventilorgan.

Fig 7a och fig 7b visar snittvyer av högtalaren enligt fig 6b i två mot varandra vinkelräta plan.

Fig 8a - 8e visar schematiska tvärsnittsvyer av en högtalare med vaggande ventilorgan 25 Fig 9 visar ett schematiskt tvärsnitt av en högtalare enligt uppfinningsaspekten där ventilorganet utgörs av koner som växelvis stänger öppningarna till omgivningen.

Beskrivning av föredragna utföringsformer

Fig 1a visar schematiskt ett högtalarelement enligt ett utförande av föreliggande 30 uppfinning. Högtalaren omfattar åtminstone en kammare, och företrädesvis ett flertal kammare 1,2 med omväxlande över- och undertryck anordnade på varandra i en

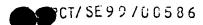


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sandwichkonstruktion. Genom öppningar i dessa kammares väggar är ett förskjutbart rör 3 anordnat. Detta rör är företrädesvis öppet i båda ändar. Vidare har röret åtminstone en uppsättning öppningar 4 anordnade på väsentligen samma höjd i rörets mantelyta. På detta sätt kommer, då dessa öppningar befinner sig i övertryckskammaren 1, luft att strömma in genom öppningarna 4, vidare genom röret 5 3 och ut genom ändöppningen. När röret förskjuts så att öppningarna istället hamnar i undertryckskammaren 2 kommer istället luft att från ändöppningen via röret sugas in i denna kammare. Genom att med viss frekvens föra röret fram och åter kommer härigenom en pulserande luftvåg, och därigenom ett ljud att alstras. Alternativt kan kamrarna istället vara anordnade i sektorer runt om röret, varvid röret utför en radiell 10 rörelse istället för en axiell. Även i detta fall är dock rörelsen företrädesvis fram- och återgående. Genom att ha flera över- respektive undertryckskammare kan frekvensen hos ljudet ökas genom att sidoöppningarna 4 hos röret passerar flera över- respektive undertryckskammare under varje slag. Företrädesvis är dock röret försett med flera uppsättningar sidoöppningar. Antalet sådana uppsättningar sidoöppningar är 15 företrädesvis detsamma som antalet kamrar med övertryck respektive antalet kamrar med undertryck. Uppsättningarna med sidoöppningar är vidare företrädesvis ordnade i höjdled, dvs i riktningen för rörets axel, och åtskilda så att alla öppningarna samtidigt befinner sig för antingen övertryckskammare eller undertryckskammare. På detta sätt ökar luftflödet genom röret, och därigenom ljudtrycket och effekten hos högtalaren, 20 samtidigt som slaglängden hos röret minskar. På detta sätt kan vidare övertrycket respektive undertrycket i varje kammare hållas måttligt, varigenom rörets väggar kan göras tunna. Härigenom blir röret lättare att förflytta och mindre energi åtgår för detta. Genom att använda såväl kamrar med övertryck som kamrar med undertryck erhåller man en symmetri hos karakteristiken hos det utgående ljudet, då luften förflyttas fram 25 och tillbaka istället för att endast tryckas fram och stängas av. Man får härvid en överlagring av två var för sig olinjära, men väsentligen inverterade signaler, vilket ger en mer symmetrisk kurva, om än fortfarande olinjär. Härigenom är det lättare att återskapa ljud och lättare att styra högtalaren.

Röret drivs medelst ett drivorgan, vilket kan vara
hydrauliskt, pneumatiskt eller termiskt. Företrädesvis sker drivningen dock
elektromagnetiskt medelst en spole lindad runt den nedre änden av röret. Det är också



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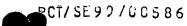
för många tillämpningar tänkbart med en piezo-elektrisk drivning, varvid sandwichkonstruktionen beskriven ovan kan utnyttjas för att erhålla en hög uteffekt trots den korta slagrörelsen (deplacement). Den piezo-elektriska drivningen kan även ha någon form av utväxling för att effektivt få en låg frekvens, vilket ofta är önskvärt då piezo-elektriska element oftast verkar vid en högre frekvens (ofta omkring 50-100 kHz), medan högtalaren ofta används vid betydligt lägre frekvenser. En fördel med den piezo-elektriska drivningen är att konstruktion blir mycket liten och lätt. samtidigt som rörelsen, dvs slaglängderna, hos de modulerbara öppningarna minskas. Detta leder härigenom likaledes till minskad friktion mellan fasta och rörliga delar och till lägre distorsion. (från allm:)

I fig 1b visas en föredragen typ av piezo-elektrisk drivmekanism. I detta utförande är det anordnat en stav 6 som sitter fast i underlaget och sticker upp i röret 3. Från staven

det anordnat en stav 6 som sitter fast i underlaget och sticker upp i röret 3. Från staven utsticker armar 7, väsentligen vinkelrätt därifrån, och sammansitter vid sina andra, bort ifrån staven 6 vända ändar med rörets 3 inre vägg. Dessa armar är piezoelektriska böjelement, vilka då de aktiveras åstadkommer en axiell rörelse hos röret. Naturligtvis kan dessa böjelement anordnas även på andra sätt. Exempelvis kan flera stavar anordnas, varvid böjelementen utsträcker sig i riktningar som korsar varandra, eller så kan staven anordnas centralt och armarna utstå radiellt därifrån i olika riktningar.

Vidare omfattar högtalaren pneumatiska drivorgan (visas ej) för åstadkommande av över- respektive undertryck hos kamrarna. Dessa pneumatiska drivorgan kan exempelvis vara konventionella pumpar eller fläktar. Kamrarna kan dock även vara anslutna till tillgängliga tryckluftssystem.

Röret är företrädesvis cirkulärt och passar företrädesvis relativt tätt i de motsvarande öppningarna hos kamrarnas väggar, vidare är sidoöppningarna företrädesvis symmetriskt utplacerade, såsom två mot varandra stående öppningar, eller fyra öppningar placerade i kors. På detta sätt blir den resulterande kraften med vilken trycket i kamrarna verkar mot röret väsentligen noll, varigenom friktionen mellan röret och kammarväggarna minskar och röret glider lättar. På detta sätt minskar distorsionen hos högtalaren och den blir lättare att styra. Alternativt kan röret naturligtvis ges en annan tvärsnittsutformning än cirkulärt, såsom elliptiskt, kvadratiskt, rektangulärt eller liknande. Vidare är det möjligt att låta röret vara





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förskjutbart snett mot kammarväggarna, även om det är föredraget att röret förskjuts väsentligen vinkelrätt mot kammarväggarna vilket senare fall även visas på ritningarna.

Om ett rör 3 enligt ovan används bör det utföras kortare vid alstring av högre frekvenser. Om röret är långt kommer en ljudvåg genererad vid rörets botten att interferera med en ljudvåg alstrad vid rörets topp. Detta blir ett problem enbart om rörets längd är i samma storleksordning som en ljudvåglängd vid den givna frekvensen. Detta kan undvikas om röret utförs som ett antal ringar vilka utgör aktiva komponenter i ventilorganet. Ringarna är förenade med varandra medelst ringformade fjädrar på ett sådant sätt att ringarna utför en translationsrörelse i rörets utsträckning med ljudets hastighet. Härvid kommer den nämnda oönskade interferensen ej att uppträda, medan energi kommer att tillföras den alstrade utsända ljudvågen för varje ring. I rörets ena ände är ändringen passivt eller aktivt dämpad så att inga reflexioner av vågrörelsen uppkommer.

6a-6c

I en föredragen variant av uppfinningen visas i fig. en högtalare som även denna är avsedd att generera ett ljudtryck vid en viss, valfri frekvens. Varianten innefattar ett rum 60 för ett fluktuerande tryck, ett ljudtryck, där nämnda rum 60 står i kontakt med den omgivande luft i vilken man avser att skapa ett ljudtryck. Till rummet 60 för fluktuerande ljudtryck finns öppningar 61 från kammare med högre tryck 62 resp öppningar 63 från kammare med lägre tryck 64 än omgivningen. Ett ventilorgan i form av en roterande ventilkropp 65 belägen i rummet 60 för det fluktuerande trycket öppnar växelvis öppningarna 61 resp 63 till högtryckskammaren 62 och lågtryckskammaren 64, varvid det önskade ljudtrycket alstras i rummet 60. Det alstrade ljudtrycket leds till omgivningen via öppningen 66. Ventilkroppen 65 roteras med valbart varvtal, vilket innebär att det alstrade ljudets frekvens är valbar genom styrning av ventilkroppens 65 rotationshastighet.

Ventilkroppen 65 kan utformas på alternativa sätt enligt figurerna 6a, 6b och 6c.

Kännetecknande för denna variant av uppfinningen är att ventilkroppen utgörs av ett rotationselement, där en bit av rotationselementet omfattas av ett hålrum 67. När

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ventilkroppen roterar i ventilrummet 60 kommer hålrummet, när det är vänt mot öppningen 61 till högtryckskammaren 62, att tillåta ett flöde av luft till omgivningen via öppningen 66. På motsvarande sätt flödar luft från omgivningen via öppningen 66 genom hålrummet 67 till lågtryckskammaren via öppningen 63, då hålrummet 67 är vänt mot öppningen 63 under rotationen av ventilkroppen. Hålrummet 67 är sålunda utformat att ugöras av en kanal som företrädesvis i radiell led periodvis ansluter mot öppningarna till högtryckskammaren resp lågtryckskammaren. Kanalen är även utformad så att den ansluter mot omgivningen åtminstone under de nämnda perioderna eller alternativt att den ständigt står i förbindelse med omgivningen.

Kanalen kan med fördel utformas så att den ger en gynnsam strömning. Hålrummet 67 är i en variant utformad så att hålrummet utgör en volymsektor av ventilkroppen med en viss sektorvinkel kring ventilkroppens rotationsaxel. I figur 6a visas ventilkroppen med ett hålrum 67 som utgör en volymsektor med 180° vinkel runt rotationsaxeln. Fig. 6b visar på motsvarande sätt ett hålrum som utgörs av en volymsektor med 90° vinkel. Det är naturligtvis möjligt att utforma ventilkroppens hålrum med andra sektorvinklar. Det är vidare fullt möjligt att förse ventilrummet med mer än en öppning från två lågtryckskällor och med mer än en öppning från två högtryckskällor, varvid ventilkroppen kommer att öppna mot en högtrycks- resp en lågtryckskammare mer än en gång per varv.

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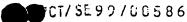
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Ett utförande av ventilen där ventilkammaren 60 är försedd med två öppningar mot högtryckskällor och två öppningar mot lågtryckskällor visas i fig 6c. Ventilkroppen är i fig. 6c vidare visad med ett hålrum 67 som utgörs av en genom ventilkroppen löpande kanal 68. Vid rotation av ventilkroppen öppnas och stängs växelvis öppningarna mot tryckkällorna, varvid ett fluktuerande ljudtryck skapas i öppningen i ventilkroppens axiella led mot omgivningen.

Ventilkroppen 65 kan även tillåtas vara förskjutbar i axiell led, dvs längs dess rotationsaxel, i ventilkammaren 60. Öppningarna 61, 63 mot tryckkällorna kan ges sådana geometrier att hålrummets mynningsarea mot tryckkällorna förändras i samband med ventilkroppens rörelse i axialled. Genom att sålunda förskjuta ventilkroppen är det möjligt att reglera flödet och därmed ljudtrycket. Lämpligt är att



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tillämpa den nämnda axiella förskjutningen inom varje rotationscykel hos ventilkroppen för att kontrollera uppkommen distorsion. Detta kräver dock snabb reglering av förskjutningen.

Fig 7a och fig. 7b visar snittvyer av ventilen i två olika plan, ett första plan som är vinkelrätt mot ventilkroppens rotationsaxel och ett andra plan enligt snitt A - A, där placeringen av ventilkammarens 60 öppning 66 mot omgivningen framgår.

En ytterligare variant av högtalaren visas i fig. 8a - 8e.

Högtalaren enligt fig. 8a - 8e innefattar ett rum 60 för ett fluktuerande tryck, ett ljudtryck, där nämnda rum 60 står i kontakt med den omgivande luft i vilken man avser att skapa ett ljudtryck. Till rummet 60 för fluktuerande ljudtryck finns öppningar 61 från kammare 62 med högre tryck resp öppningar 63 från kammare 64 med lägre tryck än omgivningen. Ett ventilorgan i form av en vaggande ventilkropp 65 belägen i rummet 60 för det flukturerande trycket öppnar växelvis öppningarna 61 resp 63 till högtryckskammaren 62 och lågtryckskammaren 64, varvid det önskade ljudtrycket alstras i rummet 60. Det alstrade ljudtrycket leds till omgivningen via öppningen 66. Ventilkroppen 65 vaggas med valbar frekvens, vilket innebär att det alstrade ljudets frekvens är valbar genom styrning av svängningsmönstret för ventilkroppens 65 vaggningsrörelse.

Ventilkroppen 65 kan för vaggningsvarianten utformas på alternativa sätt enligt figurerna 8a och 8e. Lämpligen utgörs ventilkroppen av en i det närmaste halvsfärisk eller halvcirkulärcylindrisk kropp eller annan sektordel av en sfärisk eller cirkulärcylindrisk kropp. I en andra varianter kan enbart mantelytan till någon av de nämnda kropparna utgöra ventilkroppen 65. Med någon av de nämnda formerna är båda öppningarna mot tryckkällorna stängda när ventilkroppen står i neutralläge enligt fig. 8a. I figur 8b visas ventilkroppen vaggad till sitt första ändläge, varvid öppningen 63 mot lågtryckskällan är helt öppen, så att luft från omgivningen via öppningen 66 kan strömma mot lågtryckskällan. Fig. 8c illustrerar ventilkroppens andra ändläge, där öppningen 61 mot högtryckskällan är helt öppen, så att luft från högtryckskällan strömmar ut mot omgivningen. Det fluktuerande flödet av luft som härvid åstadkoms





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skapar det önskade ljudet.

Genom att variera tvärsnittssegmentet hos ventilkroppen, genom att t ex göra segmentet mindre kan båda öppningarna mot tryckkällorna hållas öppna till en del när ventilkroppen befinner sig i neutralläge, såsom visas i fig 8d. Enligt fig 8e kommer ventilkroppen ändå att kunna stänga en öppning mot en tryckkälla helt när den befinner sig i ett ändläge. Detta arrangemang skapar en annan ljudkaraktär.

Även för den vaggande varianten kan ventilkroppen 65 tillåtas vara förskjutbar i axiell led, dvs längs dess vaggningsaxel, i ventilkammaren 60. Öppningarna 61, 63 mot tryckkällorna kan ges sådana geometrier att hålrummets mynningsarea mot tryckkällorna förändras i samband med ventilkroppens rörelse i axialled. Genom att sålunda förskjuta ventilkroppen är det möjligt att reglera flödet och därmed ljudsignalen.

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Ännu en variant av högtalaren visas i figur 9. Syftet är som tidigare att generera ett ljudtryck vid vissa valfria frekvenser. En ordinär siren enligt känd teknik utgörs av en källa med tryckluft (vars tryck alltså är högre än omgivningens) och ett reglerat utsläpp, vilket kan utföras t ex med hjälp av en rörlig kon. Denna lösning framgår om man betraktar den vänstra delen av figur 9. Genom att röra konen i sidled med en viss frekvens kan luftflödet regleras och ett ljudtryck uppstår. En svaghet är att luft hela tiden strömmar ut ur systemet och därmed försämrar verkningsgraden. Varianten av ljudkällan enligt figur 9 löser detta genom att ljudkällan är försedd med en högtryckskälla 62 med högre tryck än omgivningen och en lågtryckskälla 64 med lägre tryck än omgivningen. Med omgivningen förstås här trycket utanför öppningen 66. Högtryckskällans öppning 61 mot ventilkammaren 60 är försedd med en första kon 91 som samverkar med i denna variant koniskt utformade öppningen 61, varvid den första konen 91 öppnar eller stänger öppningen 61, när konen förs fram och åter i konens axiella riktning. På motsvarande sätt öppnar och stänger en andra kon 92 tillflödet till lågtryckskällan 64, när denna andra kon förs fram och åter. Flödet ut från högtrycksdelen och flödet in i lågtrycksdelen kan regleras individuellt genom att respektive kon förs fram och åter. Konerna 91 och 92 kan styras individuellt ellr



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gemensamt genom sammanbindning av konerna 91 och 92 med en axel. Ljudet som uppstår från högtalaren på grund av det fluktuerande trycket vid öppningen 66 ut mot omgivningen blir mer bredbandigt än vid användande av en konventionell siren.

Högtalaren omfattar vidare en styrenhet 5, vilken är ansluten till drivorganen för att aktivt sätta ventilorganet i rörelse, dvs förskjutning av rören eller rotera ventilkroppen eller svänga tungan alltefter aktuellt ventilorgan. Medelst styrsignaler styr sålunda styrenheten ventilorganets rörelse, och därigenom den alstrade ljudsignalen. Till styrenheten skickas en ingående signal vilken anger den önskade utgående signalen.

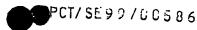
Styrenheten utför därefter en signalbehandling för att översätta den önskade signalen

till motsvarande styrsignaler för den önskade rörelsen hos ventilorganet. Denna översättning kan exempelvis ske via en översättningstabell vilken upprättas på förhand via mätningar, via direkta funktionssamband eller liknande. Översättningen kan också styras med återkopplad styrning, genom att givare 6 för avkännande av det alstrade ljudet är kopplade till styrenheten 5. Medelst styrenheten 5 kan en väsentligen linjär utkarakteristik för högtalaren erhållas över ett brett frekvensband.

Företrädesvis omfattar styrenheten ett artificiellt neuronnät, vilket man "lär" att översätta vissa insignaler till motsvarande lämpliga utsignaler, och som sedan genom "självlärande" utifrån dessa kända fall skapar lämpliga översättningar även för andra fall.

I fig 2 visas ett utförande där flera högtalarelement av det ovan beskrivna slaget anordnats tillsammans. På detta sätt ökar effekten hos högtalaren samtidigt som ljudvågen blir planare. Företrädesvis sträcker sig kamrarna härvid förbi ett flertal element, även om det även är tänkbart att varje högtalarelement omfattar separata kamrar som omger varje rör.

Genom att högtalaren kan ha flera högtalarelement, och vidare flera på varandra ordnade tryckkammare, kan ett mycket kraftigt ljudtryck åstadkommas utan att trycket i kamrarna måste vara särskilt stort. Härigenom blir belastningen på högtalaren liten, vilket gör att man kan använda lättare komponenter, tunnare väggar osv. Detta gör inte bara högtalaren mindre och lättare, utan ökar även utsänd ljudeffekt.





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Då flera högtalarelement används i samma högtalare styrs de företrädesvis synkront. Härvid erhålls en homogen ljudvåg som utsänds i en riktning väsentligen vinkelrätt mot högtalarplanet, såsom visas i fig 3. Det är dock även möjligt att låta elementen arbeta något förskjutna i förhållande till varandra. På detta sätt kan ljudvågen styras så att den erhåller olika riktningar, såsom indikeras av den streck-punktade ljudvågen. Riktningsegenskaperna hos högtalaren kan på så sätt styras via ett elektroniskt styrorgan.

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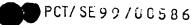
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Uppfinningen kan användas för en mängd olika ändamål, såsom exempelvis i traditionella hi-fi tillämpningar för ljudåtergivning. Speciellt lämpar den sig dock för aktiv ljuddämpning, då den har ett brett frekvensspektrum och samtidigt en hög verkningsgrad, hög uteffekt per vikt- och ytenhet, och speciellt en hög uteffekt vid låga frekvenser (15-50 Hz). Vidare finns tryckluft, vilket används för att driva högtalaren, ofta tillgängligt vid sådana bullriga miljöer där högtalaren med fördel kan tillämpas. Med aktiv ljudämpning avses att medelst ett signalbehandlingssystem skapa ett motfält till ett uppmätt fält och därigenom dämpa det primära ljudet. Signalbehandlingssystemet kan vara adaptivt eller statiskt.

Exempelvis kan högtalaren användas för dämpning i jetmotorer, såsom i turbo-fläkt motorer. En sådan motor utstrålar ljudet huvudsakligen i framåtriktningen, och ljudnivåerna kan härvid bli mycket höga (upp till 180 dB). Detta är ett allvarligt miljöproblem, och allt större ansträngningar görs numera för att få bukt med detta. Med högtalaren enligt uppfinningen kan högtalarelementen placeras runtom den inre väggen i den främre delen av motorn, såsom visas i fig 4. Högtalaren enligt uppfinningen lämpar sig väl för denna tillämpning då högtalarelementen kan göras mycket små och tunna, men ändå ge ett kraftigt ljudtryck med en avsevärd uteffekt, vilket i detta fall är erforderligt.

En annan, likartad tillämpning är i gasturbinutlopp och liknande, där det likaledes skapas ett mycket kraftigt buller, vilket kräver en stor uteffekt och ofta vid låga frekvenser.



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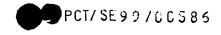
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Ytterligare en likartad tillämpning av uppfinningen är vid aktiv ljuddämpning av ljudet i avgassystem hos förbränningsmotorer.

I fig 5 visas ett alternativt utförande av uppfinningen, vilket speciellt lämpar sig för aktiv ljuddämpning i ventilationskanaler, men vilket naturligtvis kan användas i andra sammanhang. Härvid är det runt ett rör 51, såsom exempelvis en ventilationskanal, anordnat ett yttre rör 52. Det inre röret omfattar vidare öppningar 53 i sidoväggen, vända mot utanför liggande kamrar 54,55. Vissa av dessa kamrar har företrädesvis övertryck medan andra har undertryck. Det yttre röret, vilket är förskjutbart, är anordnat mellan kamrarna 54,55 och det inre röret, och försett med öppningar 56. När det yttre röret 52 förskjuts fram och tillbaka på det inre röret 51 exponeras härigenom omväxlande öppningarna 53 hos det inre röret för kammaren med övertryck respektive kammaren med undertryck. Naturligtvis kan även i detta utförande fler eller färre kammare användas, fler eller färre öppningar osv.

Högtalaren enligt uppfinningen kan tillverkas i många olika material, beroende på den avsedda tillämpningen, såsom metall, plast eller kompositmaterial.

Uppfinningen har ovan beskrivits i ett utförande omfattande flera kammare med omväxlande över- och undertryck. Det skall dock inses att uppfinningen även kan tillämpas med ett förskjutbart rör förskjutbart endast ut och in i en övertryckskammare. Det skall vidare inses att flera kamrar med omväxlande överrespektive undertryck kan utnyttjas. Vidare har det rörliga elementet benämnts såsom rör. Det skall dock inses att härmed innefattas även rörformiga element med ett icke cirkulärt tvärsnitt. Vidare kan röret mycket väl omfatta längsgående kanaler vilka inte löper längs hela röret, utan endast en del därav. Alla sådana rörformiga element med längsgående kanaler anses innefattas av benämningen rör. Vidare kan ett flertal olika drivmekanismer användas, liksom andra typer av modulerbara öppningar. Sådana och andra närliggande varianter av uppfinningen måste anses omfattas av uppfinningen såsom den avgränsas av de bifogade patentkraven.



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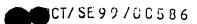
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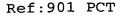
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13 PATENTKRAV

- 1. Pneumatiskt driven högtalare, kännetecknad av att högtalaren innefattar åtminstone en första kammare (1, 62) med högre tryck än omgivningen där denna första kammare har minst en första öppning (8, 61) mot omgivningen, att högtalaren vidare innefattar åtminstone en andra kammare (2, 64) med lägre tryck än omgivningen där denna andra kammare har minst en andra öppning (9, 63) mot omgivningen, och att den första och den andra öppningen medelst ventilorgan (3, 65, 91, 92) växelvis öppnas och stängs med valbar frekvens.
- 2. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 1, **kännetecknad av** att ventilorganet (65) utgörs av en roterande kropp.
- 3. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 2, kännetecknad av att ventilorganet (65) är utfört med en kanal (67, 68) som under ventilorganets rotation periodvis tillåter ett flöde av luft från den första kammaren (62) till omgivningen och periodvis tillåter ett flöde av luft från omgivningen till den andra kammaren (64)
- 4. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 3, kännetecknad av att ventilorganet utgörs av en del av en rotationskropp där ventilorganets tvärsnitt tvärs dess rotationsaxel uppfyller minst en cirkelsektor med sektorvinklar företrädesvis större än den största av de nämnda öppningarnas diametrar.
- 5. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 2, **kännetecknad av** att ventilorganet utgörs av en roterande kropp i form av ett skal vid kroppens periferi eller av flera skaldelar fördelade utefter den roterande kroppens periferi.
 - 6. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 3, kännetecknad av att ventilorganet (65) är utfört med en kanal (68) som sträcker sig tvärs igenom ventilorganet.
 - 7. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 1, kännetecknad av att ventilorganet (65) utgörs av en vaggande kropp som vaggar fram och åter runt en rotationsaxel i ett rum





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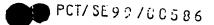
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- (60) som innefattar öppningarna till den första och andra kammaren och till omgivningen.
- 8. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 7, **kännetecknad av** att den vaggande kroppen i ena ändläget stänger öppningen till den första kammaren och i det andra ändläget helt eller delvis stänger öppningen till den andra kammaren.
 - 9. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 8, kännetecknad av att den vaggande kroppen utgörs av en sfärisk kalott eller av ett segment av en cirkulär cylinder.
- 10. Högtalare enligt något av patentkraven 2 till 9, **kännetecknad av** att ventilkroppen (65) är förskjutbar i dess rotationsaxels led, varigenom areorna hos de nämnda öppningarna förändras, vilket förändrar det av högtalaren alstrade ljudets karaktär.
 - 11. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 1, kännetecknad av att ventilorganet (3) innefattar ett mot omgivningen mynnande rör som medelst en drivmekanism är förskjutbart genom kamrarnas väggar och att nämnda rör innefattar på rörets mantelyta placerade röröppningar (4) anordnade så att röröppningarna vid rörets förskjutning förflyttas mellan kamrarna (1, 2).
 - 12. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 11, **kännetecknad av** att minst fyra kamrar (1, 2) med omväxlande över- och undertryck är anordnade ovanpå varandra i en sandwichkonstruktion.
 - 13. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 11, kännetecknad av att röret (3) har ett antal uppsättningar med öppningar på mantelytan (4), varvid detta antal motsvarar antalet kamrar (1, 2) med över- respektive undertryck.
- 14. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 11, kännetecknad av att den omfattar ett flertal rör(3) utspridda över en yta.



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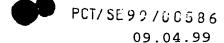
- 15. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 11, **kännetecknad av** att drivmekanismen för förskjutande av röret (3) är en elektromagnetisk drivenhet omfattande en spole.
- 5 16. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 11, **kännetecknad av** att drivmekanismen för förskjutande av röret (3) är en piezoelektrisk drivenhet.
 - 17. Högtalare enligt något av ovanstående patentkrav, **kännetecknad av** att en drivmekanism för att mekaniskt föra ventilorganet (3, 65, 91, 92) styrs av en styrenhet vilken genom signalbehandling omvandlar en insignal till en motsvarande elektrisk styrsignal för erhållande av en mot insignalen svarande utsignal för högtalaren.
- 18. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 17, **kännetecknad av** att styrenheten omfattar ett artificiellt neuronnät.
 - 19. Högtalare enligt patentkrav 17 eller 18, **kännetecknad av** att styrenheten är ansluten till givare för avkänning av högtalarens utsignal för återkopplad styrning.
 - 20. Användning av en högtalare enligt patentkrav 1 för aktiv ljuddämpning.
 - 21. Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid aktiv ljuddämpning i jetmotorer, och företrädesvis turbofläktmotorer.
 - 22. Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid aktiv ljuddämpning i ventilationssystem.
 - 23. Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid aktiv ljuddämpning i gasturbinutlopp.
- 24. Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid aktiv ljuddämpning i avgassystem hos förbränningsmotorer.

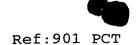


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- Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid ljudåtergivning i hi-fi tillämpningar, 25. såsom vid konserter, i biografer och i hemmiljöer.
- Användning enligt patentkrav 20 vid ljudåtergivning i hörlurar, telefoner, 26. 5 hörproppar eller liknande.

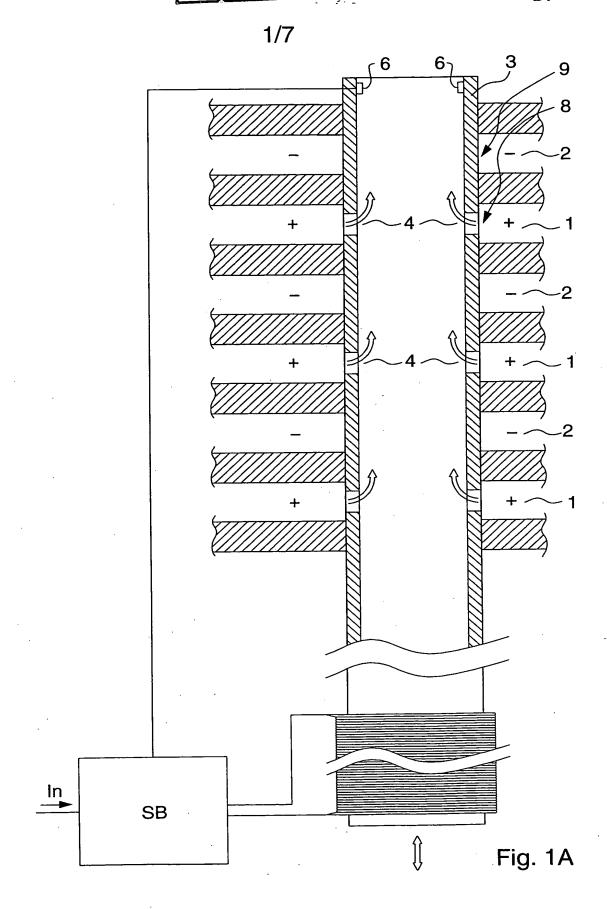




SAMMANDRAG

Föreliggande uppfinning hänför sig till en pneumatiskt driven högtalare innefattande åtminstone en första kammare (1, 62) med högre tryck än omgivningen och med minst en första öppning (8, 61) mot omgivningen. Högtalaren har vidare en andra kammare (2, 64) med lägre tryck än omgivningen och med minst en andra öppning (9, 63) mot omgivningen. Den första och den andra öppningen kan medelst ventilorgan (3, 65, 91, 92) växelvis öppnas och stängas med valbar frekvens, varvid tryckfluktuationer uppstår och därvid ger upphov till ljud med önskad frekvens. Högtalaren enligt uppfinningen kan användas såväl för hi-fi tillämpningar som för aktivt ljuddämpning, och lämpar sig väl för aktiv ljuddämpning i jetmotorer, i ventilationssystem, i gasturbinutlopp och i avgassystem hos förbränningsmotorer. Fig 8a - 8c





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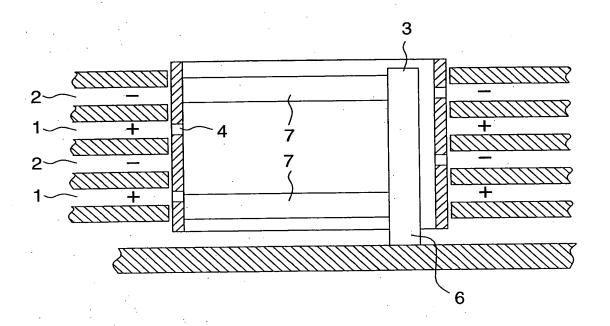


FIG. 1B

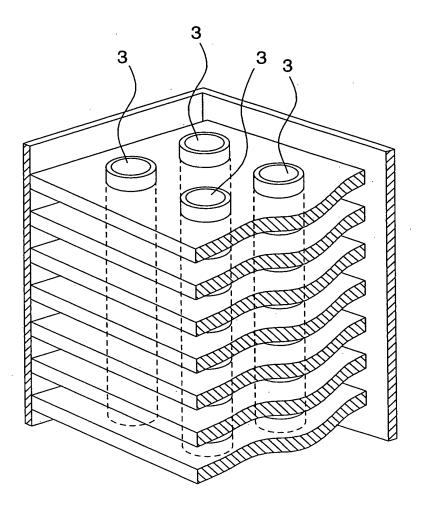


FIG. 2

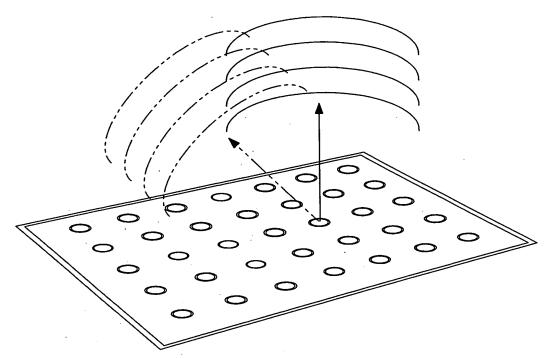


Fig. 3

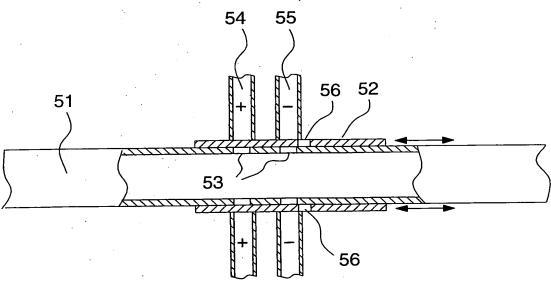


Fig. 5

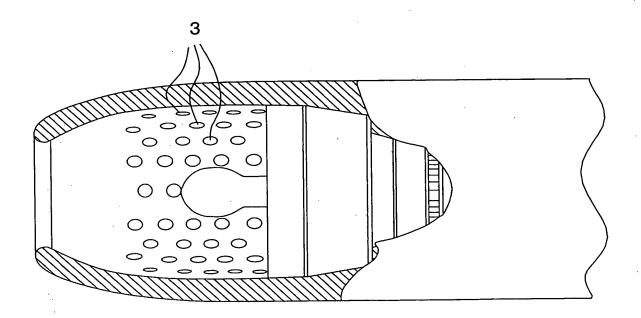


Fig. 4

Fig. 6a

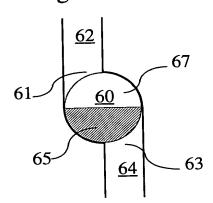


Fig. 6b

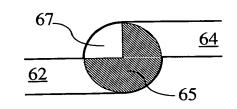


Fig. 6c

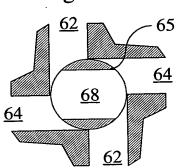


Fig. 7a

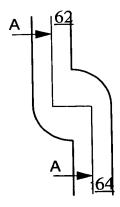
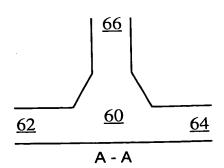
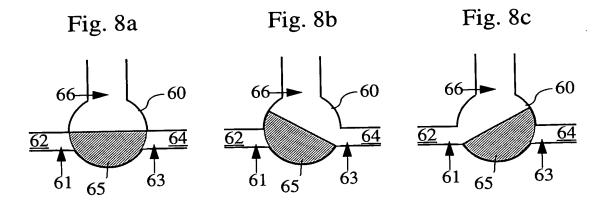


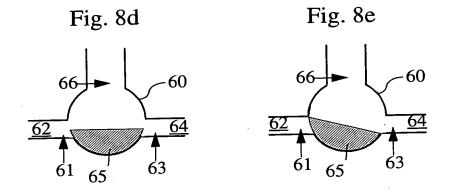
Fig. 7b

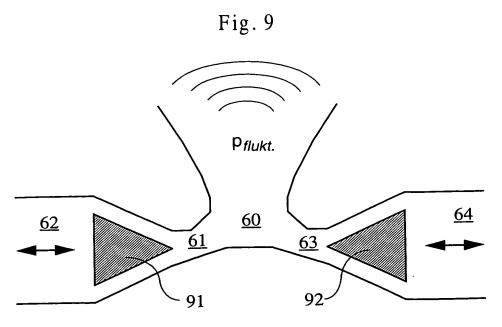


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Applicant

WIBERG, Per-Arne et al

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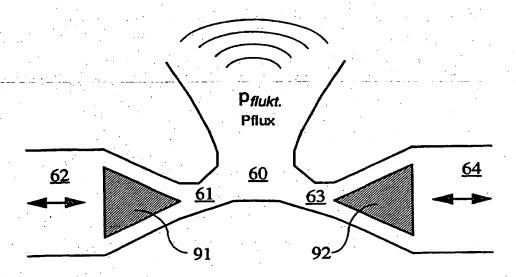
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(54) Title: PNEUMATICALLY DRIVEN LOUDSPEAKER AND ITS USE



(57) Abstract

The invention presented here refers to a pneumatically driven loudspeaker, comprising at least one first chamber (1, 62) having higher pressure than the surroundings and with at least one first opening (8, 61) to the surroundings. The loudspeaker in addition comprises a second chamber (2, 64) with lower pressure than the surroundings and with at least one second opening (9, 63) to the surroundings. The first and the second openings can by means of valve mechanisms (3, 65, 91, 92) alternately open and close at a selected frequency, resulting in pressure fluctuations which give rise to sound of the desired frequency. The loudspeaker according to the invention can be used in hi-fi applications as well as in active noise suppression in jet engines, in ventilation systems, in gas turbine outlets and in exhaust systems in combustion engines.

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PNEUMATICALLY DRIVEN LOUDSPEAKER AND ITS USE

TECHNICAL FIELD

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The invention presented here concerns a pneumatically driven loud speaker comprising at least one chamber having higher pressure than the surroundings an at least one chamber with lower pressure than the surroundings, as well as a modulatable opening between the respective chambers and the surroundings.

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BACKGROUND

Pneumatically driven loud speakers are previously known. These loud speakers comprise a chamber with positive pressure as well as several openings in one wall of the chamber. Over these openings is a slide which can move in such a way that it in one setting closes the openings and in another setting opens them. By moving the slide back and forth with a certain frequency a sound wave of corresponding frequency is obtained by the pulsating emission of compressed air through the openings.

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Pneumatic loud speakers have the advantage over other known types of loud speaker in that they give a high output at the same time as they take up relatively little space. This makes them especially suitable for use in active noise suppression etc.

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A drawback in using electro-pneumatic loud speakers is, however, that they are markedly non-linear. Previous attempts at linearization concerns discrete tones only. This means that a linear relationship between electrical input signal and acoustic wave over a wider spectrum, which is a prerequisite for broadband damping active noise suppression systems, has not yet been possible to achieve.

Factors contributing to the strong non-linearity in the said type of known pneumatic loud speaker is that the positive pressure presses the slide against the bracket in which it slides, which causes friction. Furthermore, the intermittently emitted airflow displays a markedly asymmetrical wave characteristic because of the non-linearity.

PURPOSE OF THE INVENTION

It is thus the purpose of the invention presented here to yield a more linear pneumatically driven loud speaker, which is easier to control and which can be used over a greater frequency spectrum.

This objective is achieved by a pneumatic loud speaker according to the attached claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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According to an aspect of the invention it involves a pneumatically driven loud speaker comprising at least one chamber having higher pressure than the surroundings and at least one chamber with lower pressure than the surroundings. Subsequently the term chamber is used in the singular, which however does not exclude the eventuality that the chamber can be divided into several interacting chambers. The chambers are each supplied with at least one modulatable opening to the surroundings, making it possible to alternately open and close the high pressure and low pressure chambers to the surroundings by means of a valve mechanism, which means for example that the opening to the high pressure chamber is opened while the opening to the low pressure chamber is closed and vice versa. This modulation of the opening proceeds at the frequency selected. In this way the loud speaker's efficiency and output can be increased. In this context the term surroundings is understood to mean the environment in which the loud speaker is operating, which normally means that the surroundings is the air space around the loud

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speaker, so that the surroundings are at atmospheric pressure. Other ambient pressures are naturally possible.

According to the aspect of the invention the air is alternately pressed out from and sucked back into the loud speaker. In this way there is a superposing of an exhaust characteristic with an essentially inverted suction characteristic. Both these curves are strongly non-linear, but with the superposing a greater symmetry is achieved in the characteristic. As a consequence the loud speaker produces a less distorted signal and is therefore easier to control compared to if only one chamber with pressure differing from the surroundings is used.

The invention is especially suitable for use in active noise suppression because of its high output per weight and area unit, as well as being able to operate within a wide range of frequencies.

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Additional beneficial features of the invention are evident from the following description and claims. A number of variations of the embodiment are described, where mainly the valve mechanism's function varies in a number of different ways.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now for the purpose of exemplification be described in more detail, with the help of embodiment examples and with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Fig 1a shows a schematic cross-sectional view through a loud speaker cell according to one embodiment of the invention presented here;

Fig 1b shows a loud speaker cell as that in Fig 1a, but with an alternative drive mechanism:

Fig 2 shows a perspective cut away view of a loud speaker with several loud speaker cells as in Fig 1;

Fig 3 shows schematically a loud speaker according to the invention with

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variable direction properties;

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Fig 4 shows a part of a turbo-fan engine with loud speakers according to the invention for active noise suppression, shown partly in cut away; and Fig. 5 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention, for use in active noise suppression in ventilation ducts.

Fig 6a - 6c shows schematically cross-sectional views of a loud speaker with rotating valve mechanisms.

Fig 7a and Fig 7b shows section views of the loud speaker as in 6b in two planes perpendicular to each other.

Fig 8a - 8e shows schematically cross-sectional views of a loud speaker with waddling valve mechanisms.

Fig 9 shows a schematic cross section of a loud speaker according to the aspect of the invention where the valve mechanism is comprised of cones which alternately close the openings to the surroundings.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig 1a shows schematically a loud speaker cell according to an embodiment of the invention presented here. The loud speaker comprises at least one chamber, preferably several chambers 1,2 with alternating positive and negative pressure stacked one on the other in a sandwich-like construction. Through the openings in these chamber walls a sliding tube 3 is fitted. This tube is preferably open at both ends. Moreover, the tube has at least one set of openings 4 at essentially the same height in the tube's envelope surface. In this way, when the openings are within the positive pressure chamber 1, air will flow in through the openings 4, continue along the tube 3 and out through the opening at the end. When the tube is slid so that the openings instead end up in the negative pressure chamber 2 air is instead sucked into the chamber from the end opening via the tube. By sliding the tube to and fro at a certain frequency a pulsating air wave is produced, and from this a sound is generated. Alternatively, the chambers can instead be arranged in sectors around the tube, so that the tube makes a radial motion instead on an axial

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one. Even in this case, however, the motion is to and fro. By having several positive and negative pressure chambers the frequency of the sound can be increased since the side openings 4 in the tube pass several positive and negative pressure chambers during each stroke. The tube is, however, best furnished with several sets of side openings. The number of such sets of side openings is preferably the same as the number of chambers with positive pressure or chambers with negative pressure. Moreover, the sets of side openings are preferably arranged vertically, that is to say in the direction of the axis of the tube, and separated so that each opening is either in the positive pressure chamber or negative pressure chamber. This leads to an increase in the air flow through the tube, and hence the acoustic pressure and output of the loud speaker, while the length of the stroke of the tube decreases. Thus the positive pressure and negative pressure in each chamber can be maintained at moderate levels, allowing the tube's walls to be made thin. Consequently, the tube can move more easily and requires less energy to do so. By using chambers with positive pressure as well as chambers with negative pressure a symmetry in the characteristic of the output sound is achieved, since the air is moved to and fro instead of merely being pressed out and being shut off. One gets a superposing of two separate non-linear, but essentially inverted, signals, which produces a more symmetric curve, although still non-linear. This makes it easier to reproduce sound and easier to control the loud speaker.

The tube is operated by a driving mechanism, which can be hydraulic, pneumatic or thermally generated. However, the preferred mode is electromagnetic by means of a coil wound round the lower end of the tube. For many applications a piezo-electric drive would be possible, in which case the sandwich-like construction described above can be employed to achieve a high output despite the short stroke motion (displacement). The piezo-electric drive can even have some form of gear so as to efficiently obtain a low frequency, which is often desirable since piezo-electric cells often operate at a higher frequency (usually about 50-100 kHz), while the loud speaker is

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normally used at considerably lower frequencies. An advantage of the piezoelectric drive is that the construction is very small and light, while the motion, i.e. the stroke lengths, of the modulatable openings is decreased. This results in both reduced friction between fixed and moving parts and lower distortion.

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Fig. 1b shows a preferred type of piezo-electric drive mechanism. In this embodiment there is a rod 6 which is fixed to the frame and is inserted into the tube 3. Projecting out more or less perpendicularly from the rod are arms 7, which at their other extremities are attached to the inner wall of the tube 3. These arms are piezo-electric bending cells, which when activated produce an axial motion of the tube. Naturally, these bending cells can even be arranged in other ways. For example, several rods can be used, so that the bending cells extends in directions that intersect one another, or the rod can be placed in the centre from which the arms extend radially in different directions.

Furthermore, the loud speaker comprises pneumatic drive devices (not shown) for producing positive and negative pressure in the chambers. These pneumatic drive devices can be conventional pumps or fans, for example. The chambers can even be connected to available compressed-air systems.

The tube is preferably circular and preferably fits relatively tightly into the corresponding openings in the chamber walls. In addition, the side openings are preferably symmetrically placed, such as two openings opposite one another, or four openings arranged in a cross. In that way the resulting force which the pressure in the chambers has on the tube is essentially zero, so that the friction between the tube and the chamber walls is reduced and the tube slides more easily. As a result, the distortion is reduced in the loud speaker and it is easier to control. Alternatively, the tube can naturally have a cross sectional shape other than circular, for example elliptical, quadratic, rectangular, etc. Furthermore, it is possible to allow the tube to be slid diagonally to the chamber walls, even if it is preferred that the tube is slid

essentially perpendicular to the chamber walls, the latter of which is shown in the drawings.

If a tube 3 as described above is used it should be made shorter for generation of higher frequencies. If the tube is long a sound wave generated at the bottom of the tube will interfere with a sound wave generated at the top of the tube. This becomes a problem only if the length of the tube is of the same order of magnitude as the length of the sound wave at a specific frequency. This can be prevented if the tube is designed as a number of rings which constitute the active components of the valve body. The rings are connected to each other by means of circular springs in such a way that the rings perform a translation motion along the length of the tube at the speed of sound. The said undesired interference will not manifest itself, while energy will be supplied to the generated sound wave for each ring. At one end of the tube the change is passively or actively suppressed so that no reverberations of the wave motion arise.

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In a preferred version of the invention Fig 6a-6c shows a loud speaker which is also designed to generate acoustic pressure at a certain frequency of choice. This version comprises a space 60 for fluctuating pressure, acoustic pressure, where the said space 60 is in contact with the surrounding air in which it is intended to produce acoustic pressure. There are openings 61 from the chamber with higher pressure 62 and openings 63 from the chamber with lower pressure 64 than the surroundings into the space 60 for fluctuating acoustic pressure. A valve mechanism in the form of a rotating valve body 65 located in the space 60 for the fluctuating pressure alternately opens the openings 61 and 63 to the high pressure chamber 62 and low-pressure chamber 64 respectively, whereby the desired acoustic pressure is generated in the space 60. The generated acoustic pressure is directed to the surroundings through the opening 66. The valve body 65 is rotated at a selected number of revolutions, which means that the frequency of the generated sound can be varied by adjusting the valve body's 65 rate of rotation.

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The valve body 65 can be designed in an alternative way according to the figures 6a, 6b, and 6c. Characteristic for this version of the invention is that the valve body is made up of a rotation unit, where a part of the rotation unit consists of a cavity 67. When the valve body rotates in the valve space 60, the cavity, when facing the opening 61 to the high-pressure chamber 62, will allow a flow of air to the surroundings via the opening 66. Similarly, air from the surroundings flows via the opening 66 through the cavity to the lowpressure chamber via the opening 63, when the cavity 67 is facing the opening 63 during rotation of the valve body. The cavity 67 is thus designed to consist of a duct which, preferably in a radial direction, periodically connects with the openings to the high-pressure chamber and the low-pressure chamber. The duct is also designed so that it is connected to the surroundings at least during the said periods or alternatively that it is permanently connected with the surroundings. The duct can with advantage be designed so that it produces a favourable current. The cavity 67 is in one version designed so that the cavity constitutes a volume sector of the valve body with a certain sector angle about the axis of rotation of the valve body. In figure 6a the valve body is shown with a cavity 67 which constitutes a volume sector of 180° angle about the axis of rotation. Fig 6b is in the same way showing a cavity which constitutes a volume sector of 90° angle. It is of course possible to construct the the valve body's cavity with other sector angles. It is also possible to furnish the valve space with more than one opening from two low-pressure sources and with more than one opening from two high pressure sources, whereby the valve body will open to a high-pressure and a low-pressure chamber more than once per revolution.

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One embodiment of the valve where the valve space 60 has two openings to the high-pressure source and two openings to the low-pressure source is shown in Fig 6c. The valve body in fig 6c is, in addition, shown with a cavity 67 consisting of a duct 68 running through the the valve body. During rotation of the valve body the openings are alternately opened and closed to

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the surroundings and axially to the valve body.

The valve body 65 can also be permitted to slide in the axial direction. The openings 61, 63 to the pressure sources can be given geometries such that the mouth area of the cavity open to the pressure sources change in accordance with the valve body's axial motion. By sliding the valve body in this manner it is possible to regulate the flow and therefore the acoustic pressure. It is convenient to use the said axial displacement within each rotation cycle of the valve body to monitor distortion which arises. This, however, requires quick adjustment of the displacement.

Fig 7a and 7b show section views of two different planes, the first of which is perpendicular to the valve body's axis of rotation and the other according to section A - A, in which the positioning of the valve body's 60 opening 66 to the surroundings is depicted.

A further variation of the loud speaker is shown in Fig. 8a-8e. The loud speaker according to Fig 8a-8b comprises a space 60 for fluctuating pressure, acoustic pressure, where the said space 60 is in contact with the surrounding air in which it is intended to create acoustic pressure. From both the chamber 62 with higher pressure and the chamber 64 with lower pressure than the surroundings to the space 60 for fluctuating acoustic pressure there are openings 61 and 63 respectively. A valve mechanism in the form of a rocking valve body 65 located in the space 60 for the fluctuating pressure opens alternately the openings 61 and 63 to the high-pressure chamber 62 and the low-pressure chamber 64 respectively, thereby generating the desired acoustic pressure in the space 60. The generated acoustic pressure is carried to the surroundings via the opening 66. The valve body 65 is rocked at the desired frequency, which means that the generated sound frequency can be selected by controlling the oscillation pattern of the valve body's 65 rocking motion.

For the rocking version the valve body 65 can be designed in an alternative

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way according to figures 8a and 8e. The valve body is best made of an almost semi-spherical or semi-circular cylindrical body or other sector part of a sphere or cylindrical body. In other versions only the envelope surface of one of the said bodies can act as the valve body 65. With one of the said shapes both openings to the pressure sources are closed when the valve body is in neutral position according to Fig 8a. Fig 8b shows the valve body rocked to its first end position, at which the opening 63 to the low-pressure source is completely open, so that air from the surroundings can flow via the opening 66 towards the low-pressure source. Fig 8c illustrates the valve body's other end position, where the opening 61 to the high-pressure source is completely open, so that air from the high-pressure source flows out to the surroundings. The fluctuating flow of air which is produced here creates the desired sound.

By varying the cross-section segment of the valve body, by for example making the segment smaller, both openings to the pressure source can be held partly open when the valve body is in the neutral position, as shown in fig 8d. According to fig 8e the valve body will nevertheless be able to close an opening to a pressure source completely when it is in an end position. This arrangement produces a different acoustic character.

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Even for the rocking version, the valve body 65 can be permitted to move in an axial direction, i.e. along its rocking axis, in the valve space 60. The openings 61, 63 to the pressure sources can have geometries such that the mouth area of the cavity open to the pressure sources changes in accordance with the valve body's axial motion. By moving the valve body in this manner it is possible to regulate the flow and thus the acoustic signal.

A further version of the loud speaker is show in fig 9. As above the purpose is to generate acoustic pressure at certain frequencies of choice. An ordinary siren according to known techniques consists of a source with compressed air (the pressure of which is higher than the surroundings) and a regulated discharge, which can be carried out, for example, using a mobile cone. This

solution is apparent if one considers the left part of fig 9. By moving the cone laterally at a certain frequency the air flow can be regulated and acoustic pressure is created. One drawback is that air is constantly flowing out of the system and thereby impairing efficiency. The version of the sound source according to fig 9 solves this by providing the sound source with a highpressure source 62 with higher pressure than the surroundings and a lowpressure source 64 with lower pressure than the surroundings. The surroundings here means the pressure outside the opening 66. The opening 61 of the high-pressure source to the valve space 60 is supplied with a first cone 91 that interacts with the, in this version, conically shaped opening 61, whereby the first cone 91 opens or closes the opening 61, when the cone is moved to and fro in the cones axial direction. In a similar way, a second cone 92 opens and closes the flow to the low-pressure source 64, when this second cone is moved to and fro. The flow out from the high-pressure part and the flow in to the low-pressure part can be regulated individually by the to and fro movement of the respective cones. The cones 91 and 92 can be controlled individually or together by connecting the cones 91 and 92 with an axis. The sound that is produced by the loud speaker as a result of the fluctuating pressure at the opening 66 out to the surroundings will have a wider band than that from a conventional siren.

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The loud speaker also consists of a control unit 5, which is connected to a drive mechanism for actively setting the valve mechanism in motion, i.e. sliding the tube or rotating the valve body or vibrating the reed according to the valve mechanism in question. By means of control signals the control unit controls the motion of the valve mechanism, and thus the generated acoustic signal. The control unit receives an incoming signal which indicates the desired outgoing signal. The control unit then performs a signal processing task in order to translate the desired signal to corresponding control signals for the desired motion of the valve mechanism. This translation can, for example, be done by a translation table which is established in advance by measurements, by direct functional correlation, or the like. Translation can

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also be controlled by feedback control, by connecting the gauge 6 for detection of the generated sound to the control unit 5. Using the control unit 5 an essentially linear output characteristic for the loud speaker can be obtained over a wide frequency band. The control unit preferably contains an artificial neuron net, which one "teaches" to translate certain input signals to equivalent output signals, and which through "self-teaching" based on these known cases creates appropriate translations for other cases as well.

Fig 2 shows an embodiment where several loud speaker cells of the type described above are arranged together. In this way the output of the loud speaker is increased at the same time as the sound wave becomes more planar. The chambers preferably extend over several cells, even if it is possible for each loud speaker cell to have separate chambers that enclose each tube.

If the loud speaker has several loud speaker cells, and even several pressure chambers stacked on each other, a very strong acoustic pressure can be produced without the need for the pressure in the chambers to be especially great. Consequently, the load on the loud speaker will be small, which means that lighter components, thinner walls, etc can be used. This allows not only the loud speaker to be smaller and lighter, but also enhances the sound effect produced.

When several loud speaker cells are used in the same loud speaker they are preferably controlled synchronously. In this way an homogenous sound wave is obtained which is emanated in a direction essentially perpendicular to the plane of the loud speaker, as shown in Fig 3. It is, however, also possible to let the cells work in a somewhat staggered arrangement. Doing this allows the acoustic wave to be controlled so that it has different directions, as is indicated by the dash-dotted acoustic wave. The directional characteristics of the loud speaker can accordingly be controlled via an electronic control unit.

The invention can be used for a variety of purposes, such as, for example, in

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traditional hi-fi applications for reproduction of sound. It is, however, specially suitable for active noise suppression, since it has a wide frequency spectrum together with high efficiency, high output per weight and area unit, and in particular high output at low frequencies (15-50 Hz). Furthermore, compressed air, which is used to drive the loud speaker, is often available in such noisy environments where the loud speaker can be used with advantage. By active noise suppression is meant that a signal processing system creates a counter field to a measured field, thereby suppressing the primary sound. The signal processing system can be either adaptive or static.

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The loud speaker, for instance, can be used for noise suppression in jet engines, such as turbo-fan engines. Such engines produce sound principally in a forward direction, and noise levels can be extremely high (up to 180 dB). This is a serious environmental problem, and efforts are increasingly being made to overcome this. With the loud speaker according to the invention the loud speaker cells can be placed around the inner wall in the front part of the engine, as shown in Fig 4. The loud speaker according to the invention may suitably be used for this application since the loud speaker can be made extremely small and thin, but still produce strong acoustic pressure with an adequate output, which in this case is necessary. Another, similar application is in gas turbine outlets and the like, where as in the previous case very high noise is created, which requires a high output and often at low frequencies.

Another similar application of the invention is in active noise suppression of noise from exhaust systems in combustion engines.

In Fig 5 an alternative embodiment of the invention is shown, which is particularly suitable for active noise suppression in ventilation ducts, although naturally employable in other situations. Around one tube 51, such as for example a ventilation duct, an outer tube 52 is placed. The inner tube has openings 53 in the side wall, facing the enveloping chambers 54, 55. Some of these chambers preferably have positive pressure while others have

negative pressure. The outer tube, which is able to slide, is arranged between the chambers 54, 55 and the inner tube, and equipped with openings 56. When the outer tube 52 is slid to and fro on the inner tube 51 the openings 53 in the inner tube are alternately exposed for the chamber with positive pressure and the chamber with negative pressure. Naturally, even in this embodiment, more

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The loud speaker according to the invention can be manufactured in many different materials, depending on the intended application, such as metal, plastic or composite material.

or less chambers can be used, more or less openings, and so on.

The invention has been described above for an embodiment comprising several chambers with alternate positive and negative pressure. It should be realised, however, that the invention can also be used with a tube which can slide in and out of a positive pressure chamber only. It should also be realised that several chambers with alternate positive and negative pressure can be employed. Additionally, the mobile part has been termed a tube. However, it should be realised that even tube shaped parts with a non-circular cross-section are included here. Furthermore, the tube may well include longitudinal ducts which do not extend along the whole tube, but rather a part of it. All such tube shaped parts with longitudinal ducts are considered to be included in the term tube. Moreover, several different drive mechanisms can be used, as well as other types of modulatable openings. These and similar versions of the invention must be considered to be included in the invention as is defined by the attached claims.

CLAIMS

- 1. Pneumatically driven loud speaker, characterised in that the loud speaker comprises at least one first chamber (1, 62) having higher pressure than the surroundings where the first chamber has at least one first opening (8, 61) to the surroundings, that the loud speaker in addition comprises at least one second chamber (2, 64) with lower pressure than the surroundings where this second chamber has at least one second opening (9, 63) to the surroundings, and that the first and the second openings by means of valve mechanisms (3, 65, 91, 92) alternately open and close at a selected frequency.
- Loud speaker according to claim 1, characterised in that the valve
 mechanism (65) is comprised of a rotating body.

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- 3. Loud speaker according to claim 2, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) consists of a duct (67, 68) which during the valve mechanism's rotation periodically allows a flow of air from the first chamber (62) to the surroundings and periodically allows a flow of air from the surroundings to the second chamber (64).
- 4. Loud speaker according to claim 3, characterised in that the valve mechanism comprises a part of a rotating body where the valve mechanism's cross section transverse to its axis of rotation encompasses at least one sector of a circle with sector angles preferably larger than the diameter of the largest of the said openings.
- 5. Loud speaker according to claim 2, **characterised in** that the valve mechanism is comprised of a rotating body in the form of a shell at the periphery of the body or of several shell parts distributed over the periphery of the rotating body.

6. Loud speaker according to claim 3, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) consists of a duct (68) which runs straight through the valve mechanism.

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7. Loud speaker according to claim 1, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) comprises a rocking body which rocks to and fro about an axis of rotation in a space (60) which contains the openings to the first and the second chamber and to the surroundings.

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8. Loud speaker according to claim 7, characterised in that the rocking body in one end position closes the opening to the first chamber and in the other end position wholly or partly closes the opening to the second chamber.

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9. Loud speaker according to claim 8, characterised in that the rocking body consists of a spherical segment of a sphere or of a segment of a circular cylinder.

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10. Loud speaker according to any of the claims 2 to 9, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) can be slid in the direction of its axis of rotation, whereby the areas of the said openings change, which changes the character of the sound generated by the loud speaker.

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11. Loud speaker according to claim 1, characterised in that the valve mechanism (3) consists of a tube, with an opening to the surroundings, which by means of a drive mechanism is able to slide through the walls of the chambers and that on the tube's envelope surface the said tube contains openings (4) positioned so that the tube openings are moved between the chambers (1, 2) when the tube is moved. 30

12. Loud speaker according to claim 11, characterised in that at least four

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chambers (1, 2) with alternating positive and negative pressure are stacked one above the other in a sandwich-like construction.

- 13. Loud speaker according to claim 11, **characterised in** that the tube (3) has a number of sets of openings on the envelope surface (4), such that this number corresponds to the number of chambers (1,2) with positive and negative pressure.
- 14. Loud speaker according to claim 11, characterised in that it comprises
 several tubes (3) spread over a surface.
 - 15. Loud speaker according to claim 11, characterised in that the drive mechanism for sliding the tube (3) is an electromagnetic drive unit containing a coil.
 - 16. Loud speaker according to claim 11, characterised in that the drive mechanism for sliding the tube (3) is a piezo-electric drive unit.
- 17. Loud speaker according to any of the above claims, characterised in that
 a drive unit for mechanically moving the valve mechanism (3, 65, 91, 92)
 is controlled by a control unit which by signal processing translates an
 input signal to an equivalent electrical control signal to obtain an output
 signal, corresponding to the input signal, for the loud speaker.
- 25 18. Loud speaker according to claim 17, characterised in that the control unit comprises a artificial neuron net.
 - 19. Loud speaker according to claim 17 or 18, characterised in that the control unit is connected to the gauge for detecting the loud speaker's output signal for feedback control.
 - 20. Application of a loud speaker according to claim 1 for active noise

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suppression.

21. Application according to claim 20 in active noise suppression in jet engines, and especially turbo-fan engines.

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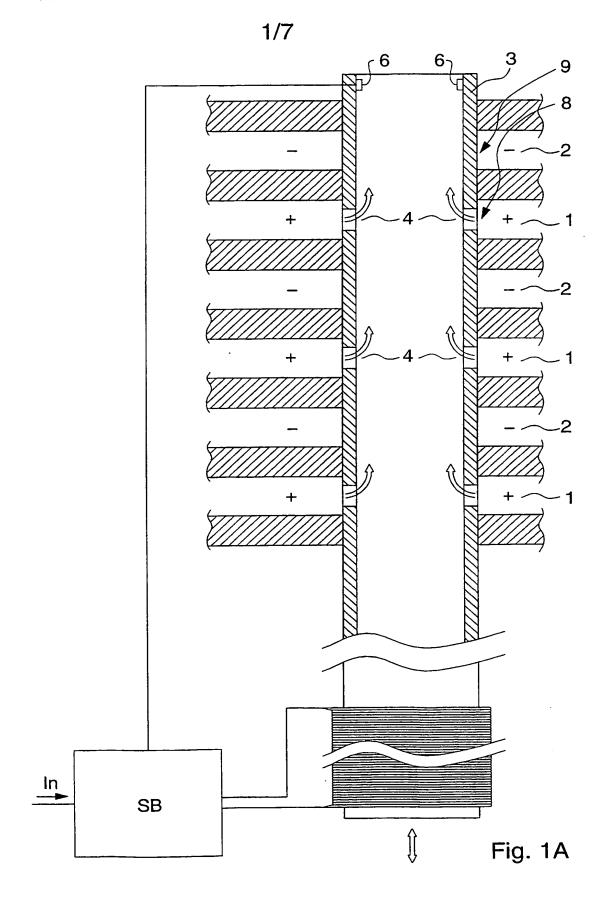
22. Application according to claim 20 in active noise suppression in ventilation systems.

23. Application according to claim 20 in active noise suppression in gasturbine outlets.

- 24. Application according to claim 20 in active noise suppression in exhaust systems of combustion engines.
- 25. Application according to claim 20 in sound reproduction in hi-fi applications, such as at concerts, in cinemas and in homes.
 - 26. Application according to claim 20 in sound reproduction in head phones, telephones, ear phones and the like.

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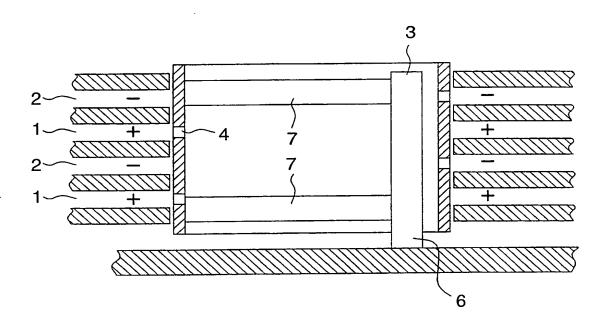


FIG. 1B

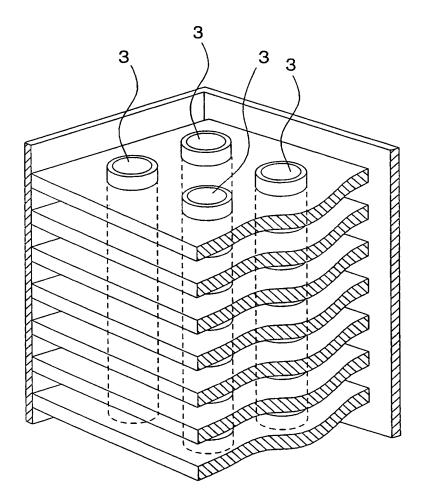


FIG. 2

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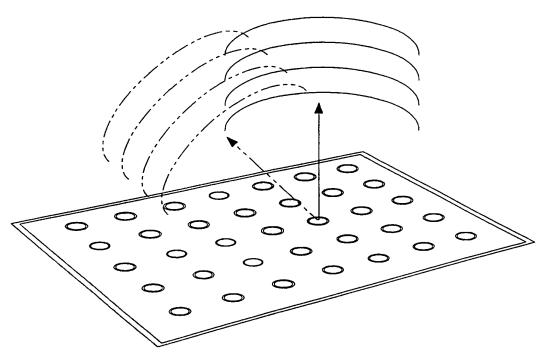
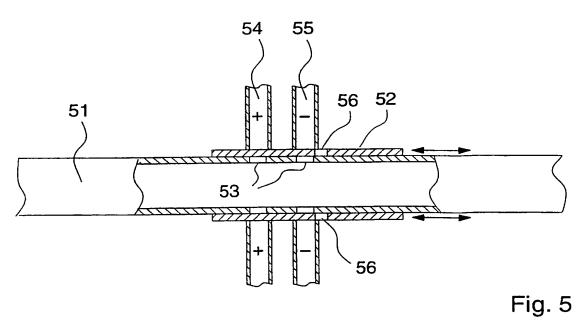


Fig. 3



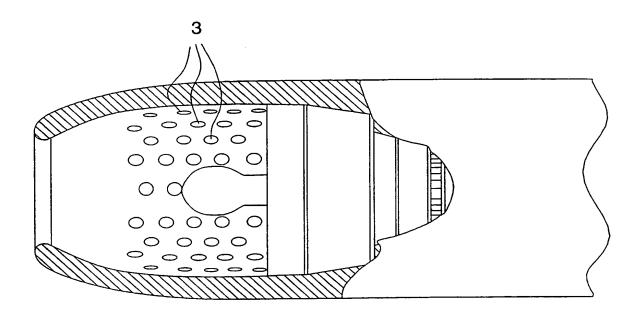


Fig. 4

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Fig. 6a

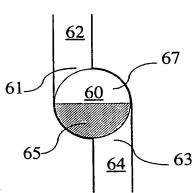


Fig. 6b

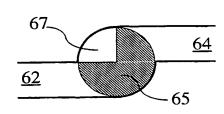


Fig. 6c

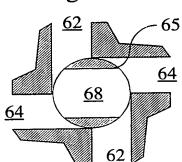


Fig. 7a

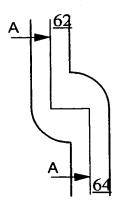
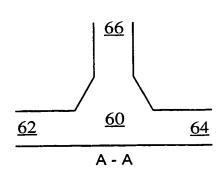


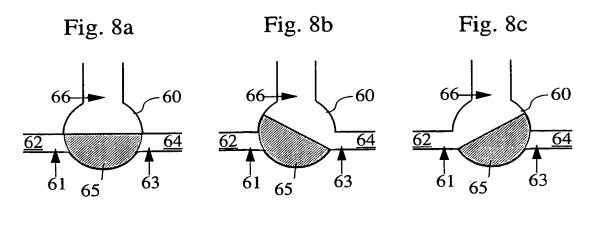
Fig. 7b

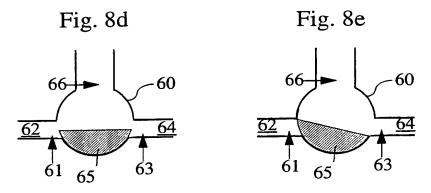


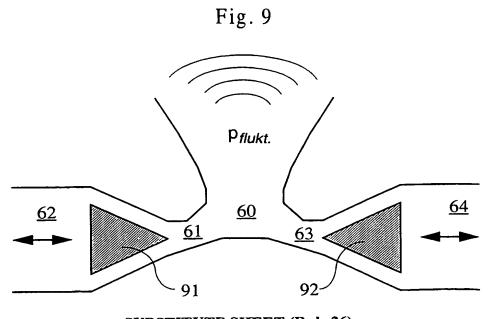
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC6: H04R 1/42, H04R 23/00 // G10K 9/04, G10K 11/178 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC6: F16K, G10K, H04R Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) **EPODOC** C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Relevant to claim No. Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Category* 1,11 GB 2033130 A (MATS OLSSON KONSULT AB), 14 May A 1980 (14.05.80), page 1, line 125 - page 2, line 5, figures 2-4 DE 19508200 A1 (SCHAFER, NORBERT), 12 Sept 1996 (12.09.96), figure 1, abstract, Valves 20,21, compartments 47,48 FR 2729781 A1 (BERTIN ET CIE SOCIETE ANONYME), 20-24 26 July 1996 (26.07.96), claims 1,10, abstract See patent family annex. Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive "E" erlier document but published on or after the international filing date document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other step when the document is taken alone document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be special reason (as specified) considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other document published prior to the international filing date but later than "&" document member of the same patent family the priority date claimed Date of mailing of the international search report Date of the actual completion of the international search **0 2 -**08- 1999 <u>15 July 1999</u> Authorized officer Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Leif Vingård Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00 Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

INTERNATION SEARCH REPORT Information on patent family members

01/06/99

In Mational application No.
PCT/SE 99/00586

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 901 85663	FOR FURTHER ACTION		fication of Transmittal of International Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)		
International application No.	International filing date (day/i	nonth/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)		
PCT/SE99/00586	09.04.1999		09.04.1998		
International Patent Classification (IPC) o	r national classification and IPC	 C7			
H04R 1/42, H04R 23/00			178		
HO4R 1/42, HO4R 23/00					
Applicant					
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This report is also accompa	nied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets	s of the descript	ion, claims and/or drawings which have cifications made before this Authority		
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VII Certain defects in the	e international application				
VIII Certain observations on the international application					
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	Resoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applical	oility;
ν.	Resoned statement under Augustine quel etetement	
	citations and explanations supporting such statement	

1.	Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	1-27	YES NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims Claims	1-27	YES NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims Claims	1-27	YES NO

2. Citations and explanations

Cited references:

- 1) GB 2033130 A (MATS OLSSON KONSULT AB)
- 2) DE19508200 A1 (SCHÄFER, NORBERT)
- 3) FR 2729781 A1 (BERTIN ET CIE SOCIETE ANONYME)

The invention concerns a pneumatically driven loudspeaker. Such a loudspeaker normally comprises a chamber with positive pressure and several openings in one wall of the chamber. Over the openings is a slide, which can move between the opening and the closing of the openings. By moving the slide back and forth with a certain frequency, a sound wave of corresponding frequency is obtained by the pulsating emission of compressed air through the openings.

Pneumatic loudspeakers generally give a high sound level output at the same time as they take up relatively little space. This makes them especially suitable for the use in, e.g., active noise suppression.

With electro-pneumatic loudspeakers in general, the positive pressure causes friction as it presses the slide against its guide rail and the airflow shows an asymmetric wave form. This is a serious drawback as the resulting frequency response will not be linear, which is a prerequisite for use in active noise reduction systems.

The object of the present invention is therefore to obtain a pneumatically driven loudspeaker with a more linear frequency response. This is achieved by designing the loudspeaker with at least one chamber having higher pressure than the surroundings and at least one chamber having lower pressure than the surroundings and with a modulatable opening between the respective chambers and the surroundings.

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VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claim 18 is not drafted in accordance with PCT Rule 6.4(a), $3^{\rm rd}$ sentence.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: V.

Ref. 1 shows a low frequency sound generator comprising a slide and operating with pulses of pressure both above and below the atmospheric pressure. However, the slide is tuned to a predetermined resonance frequency, thus the unit has no linear frequency response. Ref. 2 shows a low frequency sound generator operating a pneumatically driven membrane from a high pressure and a low pressure chamber via inlet and exit valves. Ref. 3 shows an active noise reduction system, conventionally driven pneumatic comprising a preferably loudspeaker.

Thus, not one of the cited refs. show the new and useful improvement designed into the present invention. Therefore, the invention as claimed is new. Also, as the claimed invention is not obvious or close at hand to a person skilled in the art, it involves an inventive step. The industrial applicability of the claimed invention is obvious.

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- 6. Loud speaker according to claim 3, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) consists of a duct (68) which runs straight through the valve mechanism.
- 7. Loud speaker according to claim 1, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) comprises a rocking body which rocks to and fro about an axis of rotation in a space (60) which contains the openings to the first and the second chamber and to the surroundings.
- 8. Loud speaker according to claim 7, characterised in that the rocking body in one end position closes the opening to the first chamber and in the other end position wholly or partly closes the opening to the second chamber.
- 9. Loud speaker according to claim 8, characterised in that the rocking body consists of a spherical segment of a sphere or of a segment of a circular cylinder.
- 10. Loud speaker according to claim 2, characterised in that the valve 20 mechanism (65) can be slid in the direction of its axis of rotation, whereby the areas of the said openings change, which changes the character of the sound generated by the loud speaker.
 - 11. Loud speaker according to claim 7, characterised in that the valve mechanism (65) can be slid in the direction of its axis of rotation, whereby the areas of the said openings change, which changes the character of the sound generated by the loud speaker.
- 12. Loud speaker according to claim 1, characterised in that the valve mechanism (3) consists of a tube, with an opening to the surroundings, which by means of a drive mechanism is able to slide through the walls of

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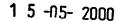
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the chambers and that on the tube's envelope surface the said tube contains openings (4) positioned so that the tube openings are moved between the chambers (1, 2) when the tube is moved.

- 13. Loud speaker according to claim 12, characterised in that at least four 5 chambers (1, 2) with alternating positive and negative pressure are stacked one above the other in a sandwich-like construction.
 - 14. Loud speaker according to claim 12, characterised in that the tube (3) has a number of sets of openings on the envelope surface (4), such that this number corresponds to the number of chambers (1,2) with positive and negative pressure.
 - 15. Loud speaker according to claim 12, characterised in that it comprises several tubes (3) spread over a surface.
 - 16. Loud speaker according to claim 12, characterised in that the drive mechanism for sliding the tube (3) is an electromagnetic drive unit containing a coil.
 - 17. Loud speaker according to claim 12, characterised in that the drive mechanism for sliding the tube (3) is a piezo-electric drive unit.
 - 18. Loud speaker according to any of the above claims, characterised in that a drive unit for mechanically moving the valve mechanism (3, 65, 91, 92) is controlled by a control unit which by signal processing translates an input signal to an equivalent electrical control signal to obtain an output signal, corresponding to the input signal, for the loud speaker.
- 19. Loud speaker according to claim 18, characterised in that the control unit comprises a artificial neuron net.

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- 20. Loud speaker according to claim 18 or 19, characterised in that the control unit is connected to the gauge for detecting the loud speaker's output signal for feedback control.
- 5 21. Application of a loud speaker according to claim 1 for active noise suppression.
 - 22. Application according to claim 21 in active noise suppression in jet engines, and especially turbo-fan engines.
 - 23. Application according to claim 21 in active noise suppression in ventilation systems.
 - 24. Application according to claim 21 in active noise suppression in gas turbine outlets.
 - 25. Application according to claim 21 in active noise suppression in exhaust systems of combustion engines.
- 20 26. Application according to claim 21 in sound reproduction in hi-fi applications, such as at concerts, in cinemas and in homes.

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27. Application according to claim 21 in sound reproduction in head phones, telephones, ear phones and the like.

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The PTO did not receive the following

listed item(s)